

# The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY.

## AGLORIOUS FOURTH

All Roads Led to Canton  
ton on Wednesday.

PARADE WAS IMPOSING.

Captain William M. Folger, of Massillon, formally transfers the gun to the City of Canton—President McKinley's Reception and Address.

CANTON, July 5.—Twelve thousand strangers, the guests of the city of Canton, came and departed on Wednesday, and today the paramount subject of conversation among Cantonians is the success of the long-talked-of Fourth of July celebration, arranged for the occasion of the dedication of the Spanish trophy cannon loaned by the navy department to the city of Canton. The multitudes that were abroad yesterday were unusually favored, in that the skies were clear and cloudless, and not a drop of rain fell during the day. The crowds began to arrive in the city with the break of dawn, and continued coming even after night had cast its dark shadow over the city's festivities. Special trains, every available inch of room in the coaches being utilized, brought excursionists from all directions over all railroads entering Canton. The crowds that came from Massillon were especially heavy, the entire city, it appears, turning out en masse. The C. M. & E. cars and Pennsylvania trains together were taxed to their utmost capacity from early till late.

Never before in the history of Canton was the city so gaily decorated. Wherever the eye turned, it was met by the national colors, bunting and portraits of President McKinley and other distinguished Americans. Badge vendors were on every street and corner, their number and wares recalling to mind the exciting day of the campaign of 1896. At sunrise, the guns on Dueber heights thundered the presidential salute. Its loud-voiced notes were reverberated from all the hills, and marked the beginning of a roar and din continuous through the day without intermission until late at night.

The industrial parade, the feature of the morning's celebration, moved at 10 o'clock, many of the floats eliciting favorable comment. The parade was headed by Major Charles R. Miller, Adjutant Harry Frease, and aids, and was composed of two divisions, the first for the exhibit of manufacturers and the second for those of merchants. C. A. Dougherty commanded the first named division, and C. C. Bow the second, Richard H. Yancey, S. S. Weart, W. P. Hall, Joseph Bour, H. H. Miller and J. A. Mahaffey were the division commanders. The Grand Army, Magnolia, Waynesburg, Thayer Military and Mapleton bands occupied places in the parade.

The civil and military pageant, which started from the point of its formation in Cleveland avenue at 2 o'clock, rivaled any heretofore held in this section of the state. President McKinley and party, composed of Judge William R. Day, W. A. Lynch, Secretary Cortelyou, General Plume and staff, Lieutenant Prince, Captain William M. Folger and Major General Charles Dick. The president's appearance on the reviewing stand was the signal for an extraordinary demonstration on the part of the assembled multitudes. Hundreds crowded forward, between the cheers which were given constantly, to grasp him by the hand, and the president was kept busy until the arrival of the parade. The latter was fully a mile and a half long, three thousand people being the estimated number in line. The order of the parade was as published in Tuesday's INDEPENDENT. The imposing appearance of the veterans of the Spanish-American and Philippine wars, and the Eighth Ohio national guard was greeted with cheers all along the line. The president bowed his acknowledgements to each organization as it passed. The U. R. K. of P., with Colonel J. C. F. Putman, and Adjutant Borton, at the head, and the Massillon company in the ranks, made its usual fine display. One of the most enthusiastic organizations that passed the reviewing stand were the veterans of the civil war, a delegation from the Massillon post being in the body.

The entire mail carriers' force of Massillon, as well as that of Canton and representatives from other cities, composed the mail carriers' brigade which acted as escort for the second division. One of the most unique spectacles of the procession was the appearance of the Improved Order of Red Men, each member being attired in a typical Indian garb and mounted on horseback, while the warhoops of the warriors resounded along the line of march. The Massillon Red Men were in this division.

The parade over, the presidential party was taken in carriages to the speaking stand on the city lot in South Cleveland avenue, where the exercises and the formal transfer of the cannon to the city of Canton were to take place. On account of the intense heat, and at the request of the speakers, the exercises were conducted from the steps of the government building, the speakers' stand having been built directly under the broiling sun.

Judge William R. Day presided over the exercises, which were opened with

prayer by the Rev. J. A. Hall. Judge Day made a few introductory remarks, and was followed by the Hon. Charles Krichbaum, who read the Declaration of Independence. After a selection by the Grand Army band Judge Day introduced Captain William M. Folger, of Massillon, commander of the battleship Kearsarge. The judge referred to Captain Folger in glowing terms, calling attention to the fact that he was a native of Stark county and had always retained his citizenship in the place of his birth. Captain Folger formally presented the cannon to the city of Canton, reading a letter from Secretary Long of the navy department, regretting his inability to be present in the city on the occasion. Mayor Robertson, in a short and eloquent address, accepted the trophy on behalf of the city. The inspiring dedicatory address of the Hon. W. A. Lynch was followed by a benediction by the Rev. Mr. Milligan, and the unveiling of the cannon, which had been covered with bunting of the national colors.

The benediction over, a voice from the crowd called for the President. Immediately "McKinley" was the cry that came from thousands of throats. The President arose, bowed his acknowledgments, and with bared head, delivered the following address, which was frequently interrupted by thunders of applause:

"My fellow-citizens: I will not consent to prolong these exercises beyond making acknowledgment for your generous call and expressing as well the pleasure which I have had in participating with my neighbors and fellow-citizens in the observation of this anniversary—one of the most significant, if not the most significant, in American annals.

The sacred principles proclaimed in 1776 in the city of Philadelphia, advanced triumphantly at Yorktown, made effective in the formation of the federal union in 1787, sustained by a united people in every war with a foreign power, upheld by the supreme sacrifices of the volunteers of 1861, sealed in solemn convention at Appomattox Court House, sanctified within the last two years with the best blood of the men of the north and the men of the south at Manila, and Santiago and in Puerto Rico, still animate the American heart, and still have their force and virtue.

"And adhering to them as we have always adhered to them at any cost or at any sacrifice, we find ourselves after one hundred and twenty-four years formed into a more perfect Union, stronger and freer than ever before, strengthened in every one of its great fundamental safeguards, and mightier in its power to execute its holy mission of liberty, equality and justice.

"Summoning the precepts of the fathers, we will maintain inviolate the blessings of free government at home and carrying its benefits and benedictions to our distant possessions which lie under the shelter of our glorious flag."

The cannon has been mounted on a marble pedestal and on its base as a memorial are inscribed the names of the Stark county soldiers who lost their lives in the Spanish-American war.

The attraction of the evening was the \$3,000 display of fireworks, which took place in the Shorb addition and which attracted thousands of people.

The headquarters for the Canton members of the press and for visiting newspaper men were located in the assembly room of the city building, which had been set apart for this exclusive purpose. The Canton press acted as the hosts for the occasion and refreshments were served throughout the day. The committee having charge of this feature are under obligations to John Fiegenbuch, F. A. Vogt and J. W. Schuster, of Massillon, for donations made.

**THE HARMONIA BAND.**

So the New Organization Has Christened Itself

The newly formed band has christened itself the Harmonia, and it is now prepared to take its place in the front rank of the musical organizations of the country. Frank P. Eisenbrey is its manager and director, and John A. Seiler is the secretary and treasurer. The instrumentation and membership of the band are as follows:

Solo B flat cornet, Frank P. Eisenbrey, Ernest F. Scott; 1st B flat cornet, Louis Eisenbrey, Jr.; Ernest Bittner; 2d B flat cornet, Linden Howald; E flat clarinet, John Daft; Solo B flat clarinet, Frank Zuber; 2d B flat clarinet, John Shively; 1st alto, Philip Harmon; 2d alto, Alvin Schott; 3d alto, William Birt; 1st trombone, John A. Seiler; 2d trombone, William Worthington; baritone, Henry Eisenbrey; E flat tuba; William Vogt; battery, Richard Weiss and Herbert Vogt; major, Harry Parnacott, Jr. John Rohr has been chosen as janitor.

**FULL OF BEER AND JOKES.**  
Navarre Young Men Take Possession of the Town.

NAVARRE, July 6.—Two young men of the town, full of beer and jokes, arrived from Canton last evening, and, unhitching their horse in the street, led it into Mr. Kelly's hotel. "He's tired, landlord," said they, "and as soon as he's registered, we'll put him to bed."

But the boniface sternly said them nay, so they marched their animal out, and across the street into E. J. Walker's place of business. "Give the beast peanuts and candy, Eddie," they requested. Eddie did it. Then the two men of humor went from place to place and had more of the same kind of fun. Strange to say, they did not meet the village marshal.

**BETWEEN 9,000 AND 10,000 People.**

Assistant Superintendent Lawrence O'Toole, of the Canton-Massillon electric railway company, stated on Thursday afternoon that the company handled between nine and ten thousand people from Massillon on Wednesday, making the largest crowd in the history of the road. Between 6:54, 8 o'clock and 3:30 o'clock, seventy-eight cars loaded to their utmost capacity, were taken out of Massillon. Interurban cars ran until 1 o'clock this morning.

MASSILLON, OHIO, MONDAY JULY 9, 1900

## A DAY OF ACCIDENTS

H. Barrar Thrown Under a Street Car.

NOW IN AULTMAN HOSPITAL

Thomas Fisher Improvises a Cannon—The Amputation of His Left Leg May Now be Necessary—Clyde Schwartz Has His Left Hand Badly Lacerated—Other Mishaps.

Henry Barrar, of 114 Washington avenue, the well known baseball pitcher, was thrown under the wheels of a Canton bound inter-urban car, in Canton, Wednesday morning, and he is now in the Aultman hospital in serious condition.

No bones are broken, but his head, face and back are hurt, and he is injured internally.

The accident occurred in front of Peter Moser's store, near the C. T. & V. tracks, in West Tuscarawas street.

According to an eye witness, Guy Hiner, the car, crowded with people, was on its way to Canton. Barrar was sitting on the rear step of the first car.

The car slowed, then started again with a jolt, throwing Barrar under the wheels of the trailer.

He was dragged thirty or forty feet and his body badly mutilated by being doubled up under the wheels.

He was carried into Moser's store and Shilling's ambulance was called, which conveyed him to the Aultman hospital, where his injuries were dressed.

TREACHEROUS TOY CANNON.

Thomas Fisher, the young son of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Fisher, of 211 Front street, converted a bicycle pump into a cannon on Wednesday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. When he touched off the heavy charge of powder he had placed therein, the pump was hurled against his right leg, below the knee, with such force as to crush the bone and mangle the flesh so badly that amputation may be necessary. Drs. Hattery and Ess attended the boy. Several pieces of bone were removed from the wound.

THE CRACKER EXPLODED.

Clyde Schwartz, aged 18 years, a bellboy at the Hotel Sailer, at 10:30 o'clock Wednesday morning, picked up a cannon cracker whose fuse he thought had burned out. The explosion, which occurred a moment later, badly injured his left hand, twenty-two stitches being required to close the wound. Drs. Gans and Pumphrey dressed the injury.

EYES WERE BURNED.

Bertha Suhr, the 7-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Shur, narrowly escaped serious injury to her eyes Wednesday afternoon. Powder and fire blew into her face from a cracker which unexpectedly exploded. For several hours she was unable to see, and it was feared that her sight would be permanently affected, but today she is very much better.

STRUCK BY PIECE OF STEEL.

Mr. Gaven, a W. & L. E. employee, called at Dr. Pumphrey's office last evening to have a torn eye-lid dressed. The injury was the result of a cracker explosion.

DIDN'T KNOW 'TWAS LIGHTED.

William Bantz, the West Tremont street liveryman, had his left hand burned by the unexpected explosion of a fire cracker on Wednesday. His little daughter picked up the cracker in the street, not knowing that it was lighted, and handed it to her father a moment before the explosion took place. Dr. D. S. Gardner attended Mr. Bantz.

HEAD SLIGHTLY INJURED.

Joseph Zeller, of 66 South East street, while in Canton Wednesday was struck in the head by a fire cracker, which exploded about the time it reached him. A slight wound was inflicted. Dr. Pumphrey dressed the injury.

STRUCK ON THE ARM.

A Cypress street resident made a piece of bicycle tubing play the part of a cannon yesterday. With the first explosion the tubing was flung into the yard of Vincent Haag, striking Miss Adeline Haag on the arm, inflicting a wound which was very painful, but which Dr. D. S. Gardner said was not serious.

BROKE HER RIGHT ARM.

Mrs. Bast, residing in Cedar street, the mother of J. J. Bast, fell in such a manner as to break her right arm yesterday.

A MISCREANT'S JOKE.

Charles B. Silk, of this city, had several large fire crackers in one of his coat pockets, while standing on one of the Canton streets during the Wednesday celebration. Some individual evidently thought it would be immense fun to see the crackers explode while in that position, and applied a spark. Although Mr. Silk's clothes sustained more damage than his person in the explosion that followed, several of his injuries are painful.

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A WOMAN SAVED THEM.

Private Dulabana Tells of a Narrow Escape from Death.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Dulabana, of 38 Williams street, on Thursday received an interesting letter from their son, who is now in the Philippines. Private Dulabana says that it was by the merest chance that he was spared to write another letter. "A native woman came to our camp the other evening," says he, "and said, 'I know where there's danger.' She led us through the woods, and, sure enough, we found that there was danger. Thirty guns and a big lot of ammunition were found concealed in clever places. The woman said it was the plan of the Filipinos to overpower our sentinels and swoop down on us at night and kill us as we slept. And they could have done it very easily. The woman saved all our lives."

## MRS. ELIZA PEASE.

Her Death Occurred at Noon Today.

AN HONORED RESIDENT.

Widely Known for Deeds of Charity, Her Love of Nature and Other Characteristics—Funeral Saturday Afternoon—Other Death Notices.

Mrs. Eliza Per Lee Pease, widow of the late Judge Anson Pease, aged 83 years, died at her home in Akron street at noon on Friday, after an illness of three weeks. Death came as the result of the infirmities of age. For three days Mrs. Pease had been partly unconscious and died in that condition, surrounded by members of her family. Mrs. Amelia Rhodes, of San Francisco, a sister of Judge Pease, has been at the bedside during the past week. Mrs. Pease's oldest son, Dr. A. Per Lee Pease, of this city, has been spending the past four months in Europe, and is expected to reach New York on the steamer Mesaba Sunday morning. Other members of the family are Mrs. Mary McLain and Edmund N. Pease. The latter, with his family, has resided at the Judge Pease residence for the past two years.

Mrs. Pease was born in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., January 16, 1818. She met the late Judge Pease while paying a visit to friends in Massillon, and was married at Ravenna, O., in 1844. Since that time she has been a resident of this city where she was widely known and respected. The death of her husband occurred in December, 1896. Mrs. Pease's best known characteristics were her philanthropy and her love of nature. Judge Pease was an ardent abolitionist and Mrs. Pease shared his feelings to an extent which caused her to lend her aid many times in securing the freedom of escaping slaves. Her great kindness of heart inspired her to perform many other deeds of charity. Until advancing years made such activity impossible, she never failed to spend some part of each day driving through the fields and woods in the vicinity of Massillon searching for plants, flowers, and, in their season, brilliant autumn leaves of which she was particularly fond. People, and particularly children, for miles around became familiar with her taste in this respect and the most beautiful specimens were often saved for her and presented by friends and neighbors. She was a great reader. Her fondness for the works of Charles Dickens was particularly marked and resulted in a correspondence between herself and the great English author in which their mutual admiration was expressed.

Mrs. Pease was 48 years of age, and had been sent to the hospital from Akron. She is survived by a daughter. Relatives of the deceased reside in Pennsylvania, and to the latter Superintendent Eyman telegraphed this morning, asking what disposition should be made of the body. He received a reply asking him to hold the body awaiting further instructions, which will be done.

Coroner Schnell viewed the body on Saturday afternoon and rendered a verdict of suicide. Mrs. Pease had never exhibited any suicidal inclinations or intentions, and for this reason and having thus never aroused the suspicions of the authorities, her death is termed by medical men as an unavoidable suicide.

The funeral will be held from the residence in Akron street on Saturday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The Rev. C. M. Roberts will officiate. Friends of the family are invited to attend the services.

JOSEPH OHLMAN.

Apoplexy was the cause of the death of Joseph Ohlman, who passed away Thursday evening. He had been ill for four months. Mr. Ohlman was 66 years old, a widower and the father of several children, all but one of whom reside in Massillon. Though a native of Germany, Mr. Ohlman has been a resident of Massillon for many years. He lived at 396 North Mill street. The funeral arrangements will be announced later.

MRS. LYDIA STROMAN.

Mrs. Lydia Stroman, niece of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Davis, of this city, is dead at her home in Akron. Mrs. Davis went to that city this morning.

DEATH OF A CHILD.

The three-year-old daughter of Mrs. Anthony Gruber died Thursday evening. Funeral services were held at the South street residence this afternoon.

MISS MARY WILSON.

DALTON, July 5.—Miss Mary Wilson, aged about 70 years, for nearly a half century a teacher in the Dalton public schools, died in the infirmary, at Wooster, Thursday morning. The body has been brought to this place for burial. Miss Wilson was well known in Massillon.

JOSEPH H. HERSHHEY.

DALTON, July 5.—The death of Joseph H. Hershey occurred at his home here this morning. Funeral services will be held on Saturday afternoon. Mr. Hershey was one of the oldest and best known residents of this vicinity. Cancer of the liver was the cause of death.

VALENTINE LORNILLO.

Valentine Lornillo, aged 15 years, died at the home of his parents, in Lawrence township, of diabetes, this morning. The funeral will take place from St. Mary's church at 9 o'clock on Friday morning.

NICHOL KENNEDY.

Violent convulsions caused the death of Nichol Kennedy, the six-day-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy, who reside in Lawrence township, on Saturday morning. Funeral services will be conducted from St. Joseph's church.

XXXIX—NO 16

FOREIGNERS ALL DEAD.  
Bodies Were Cremated in the Legion Buildings.

## THE INDEPENDENT.

## THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,

INDEPENDENT BUILDING,

30 N. Erie Street, — MASSILLON, O.

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1862.  
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1867.  
BIM-EWEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1896.LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE,  
BOTH TELEPHONES NO. 88.

MONDAY, JULY 9, 1900.

As Hill put it, no power short of heaven could have stopped Bryan's nomination, and as Tillman said, it was hell that had broken loose in Missouri.

Of course the accumulation of surplus in the national treasury is condemned in the Democratic platform. Nothing of the sort could happen under a deficit-producing Democratic administration.

The Democratic platform's demand for a declaration of this nation's intention to give the Philippines a stable government, peace and protection against foreign interference is inconsistent and ridiculous, followed as it is by a condemnation of the use of regular troops to give protection and restore peace.

The Democratic plank on imperialism, from which so much has been expected, turns out to be nothing but an indefinite and imperfect record of the government's course in the Philippines and a statement that the Democratic party favors just what the administration is trying to perform—the establishment of an independent government among the Filipinos.

Four years ago Republican campaign orators could only warn the people against the free silver, free trade and free riot principles advocated by the Bryanites. This year their strongest argument will be the comparison of Democratic prophecies with facts. Every one of the Bryan predictions has been refuted. Every promise made by McKinley has been kept.

Senator Tillman almost shed tears when he came to the plank in the Democratic platform referring to the Philippine rebels. No one remembers that he displayed any particular emotion when in the Senate he said that the reason that "niggers" were killed in the South was because Democrats did not propose to permit black men to participate in the activities of government.

John R. McLean's election to succeed himself as the Ohio member of the Democratic national committee at Kansas City on Tuesday was to have been expected. Boss McLean is going to be in the campaign this fall, not out of pure love and friendship for the peerless leader, who will head the Democratic ticket, but to keep his place in the party warm for next year when he intends to make an effort to succeed Senator Foraker in the United States Senate.

The proposition of Japan that she be permitted to send an army into China has been assented to by all the leading powers, and the lesser ones will agree to it. The assent of Russia and Great Britain settles the question. As usual in every move that has been made by the powers since the Chinese troubles began, the United States took the lead in this one. The United States has been the first to act in everything, and the other powers have invariably followed our lead.

When Senator Tillman was reading the Declaration of Independence to the delegates assembled at the Kansas City convention it may have occurred to a few of them that this was the man who had advocated the denial of suffrage to hundreds of thousands of colored voters in the South and freedom to hundreds of thousands of citizens whom it was his pleasure to characterize in his speeches as "niggers." The Declaration of Independence has only recently become a Democratic campaign document.

A young Republican has written to the New York Sun asking for a list of sources of information from which arguments may be obtained to be used to persuade others to vote the Republican ticket. The Sun, after complying with the request to the extent of more than a column, in which the Republican position is impregnably stated, concludes as follows:

"In regard to 'militarism' our correspondent may consult 'The Dialogues of John Chando and the Black Prince.' There is no such book; but then, there is no such thing as militarism in these United States and never will be."

On one of his speechmaking tours in the Southwest, Mr. Bryan was presented with a handsome Navajo blanket. After the train had resumed progress, he discovered a note pinned to the blanket, and, without suspecting the nature of the contents, proceeded to read it to his fellow passengers, as follows: "My Dear Mr. Bryan—Under the Republican administration the wool in this blanket sells for twenty-two cents a pound. Under the Democratic administration it sold for six cents. Please tell this to your constituents." This is a true story. Up to date, however, the note has not

been incorporated in any of the campaign documents devoted to the Bryanite cause.

As might have been expected, Judge William H. Day told the newspaper men who asked him whether the statement made in his Fourth of July address at Canton could be construed into meaning that the United States held Spain responsible for the destruction of the Maine, that he meant exactly what he said. Vague hints and innuendoes have never been noticeable in the public utterances of our former secretary of state.

The undeveloped condition of the Chinese empire is not to be wondered at when the national character is considered. The Chinese look backward, reverence for ancestors and the deeds of ancestors is the high religious motive of the people. Contented with moderate progress, and sufficient means to provide food and clothing, they have bound themselves by custom and tradition to an extent which renders development impossible. The binding of the feet of the Chinese women has been given as a symbol of the self-imposed restrictions by which progress has been prevented.

That was a happy thought on the part of the Canton committee in charge of the Fourth of July celebration to place a city directory among the other documents in the pedestal on which the trophy canon is mounted, in order that no citizen might feel slighted. A copy of the township census report, had one been obtainable, might have been added in order that the descendants of hundreds of out-of-town residents could be included among those who will in years to come point with pride to the receptacle as containing the imperishable evidence of their claims to a noted ancestry. However, the directory idea is much to be commended. There may be sore heads and hands in Canton to-day, but there can be few sore hearts.

For months the Democrats have been hinting that the administration should have abandoned the Philippine islands immediately after Dewey's victory, that after destroying a government it should have hurried its ships and soldiers away, leaving no force or authority on the spot able to protect life and preserve a populous city from the depredations of a treacherous band of savages, and that because the president did not pursue this policy he should be "robbed." There is no such rebuke in the Democratic platform, however. The administration's Philippine policy is condemned on general principles, but there is no specific charge and a recommendation of a course or policy which the president might have pursued in place of the one he did pursue is conspicuous by its absence.

John R. McLean's election to succeed himself as the Ohio member of the Democratic national committee at Kansas City on Tuesday was to have been expected. Boss McLean is going to be in the campaign this fall, not out of pure love and friendship for the peerless leader, who will head the Democratic ticket, but to keep his place in the party warm for next year when he intends to make an effort to succeed Senator Foraker in the United States Senate.

Terrible as are the possibilities suggested by the admission, the government has been forced to the conclusion that the chance for the relief of its minister and other Americans in Pekin, provided they have not already been murdered, is very poor indeed. How soon the allies may be able to reach Pekin is a matter of surmise. It is estimated that the eighty miles between Tientsin and Pekin can be covered in a week opposition being taken into account and granting that not more than a week will be required to provide transport and supply trains. With Li Hung Chang holding the southern provinces loyal to the imperial government and the international allies continuing to work harmoniously, the situation is not without some comfort to those who have friends and relatives among the men and women who are battling desperately against a superior force of fanatics.

This, however, is equally as consistent as his insinuations are sincere, his professions to the contrary notwithstanding.

Respectfully,  
M. D. RATCHFORD.  
Massillon, July 5, 1900.

## NEWS FROM NEARBY TOWNS.

## NEWMAN NOTES.

NEWMAN, July 5.—Trustee J. Miller, of Tuscarawas township, made this village an official call last Saturday. He would not promise to repair the portion of the public road between this place and Massillon.

Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Ramsey visited at the home of Thomas Ramsey, in Massillon, last Sunday.

Work at the coal mines is reduced to about two days a week. This is the dull season of the year, and it is not expected to improve very much before the first of September.

Mrs. S. A. Masters and Mrs. C. Cunningham, of Massillon, visited here last Thursday.

David H. Jones, last Saturday completed five years valuable services as mail carrier between Newman and Massillon, to the entire satisfaction of all concerned, being prompt and faithful in the discharge of his duties. He is succeeded by James Hannon, who made his first trip on Monday.

The Rev. Mr. Lister occupied the pulpit at the Massillon Baptist church last Sunday morning and evening, pastor Ford holding services at Canton.

## BOLIVAR BRIFES.

BOLIVAR, July 5.—Miss Blanche Lash, of Canton, spent Sunday at the home of her parents in this place.

Miss Tillie Rieker, of Akron, is visiting friends and relatives here this week.

Charles Henry, of Wheeling, W. Va., visited on Sunday at the home of John Haglock.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Smith, of Cadiz, are visiting relatives here this week.

Cleo, the 2-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Petree, who has been seriously ill from the effects of eating Paris green, is slowly recovering.

William Endress is home from Bucyrus, O., for a short time.

Mrs. Bertha Denzler and family and Mrs. John Haglock visited friends at Valley Junction on Sunday.

A number of Bolivar people attended the 4th of July celebration at Canton on Wednesday.

Mrs. Charles Ecker is visiting friends at Akron this week.

Harvey Robison, of Cleveland, visited relatives here over Sunday.

Mrs. Milton Lessick and children, Charles and Florence, of Cleveland, visited friends here several days last week.

## TO ORGANIZE NEXT WEEK.

## Fox Mining Company Incorporated with a Capital Stock of \$100,000.

The Fox Mining Company, of this city, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000, the incorporators being Captain J. M. Drake and J. W. Schwicker, of Cleveland, and J. M. Schucker, J. M. Sees and E. E. Fox, of this city. One thousand shares of \$100 each will be issued. The company has leased much coal territory, south of Navarre, the development of which will be commenced immediately after organization, which will take place next week, when the charter is expected to arrive.

## Women's Rights.

Many women suffer all sorts of so-called "female weaknesses" simply because their kidneys are out of order, and they have a right to know Foley's Kidney Cure is just what is needed by most ailing women. Rider & Snyder.

## RATCHFORD'S PROPOSITION.

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT:

Your would-be illustrious correspondent from Newman, who, while registering the harmless doings of the village and neighborhood in his apparently innocent fashion, has within the past month or more made repeated insinuations against my record while in the service of the federal government, also while in the state government, and lately (by inference only) while president of the Miners Union.

Being opposed to a newspaper controversy, my first impulse was against paying any attention to the matter, as the insinuations were vague and indefinite in their character, amounting only to a subterfuge behind which the correspondent seeks to conceal his real motive.

Seeing, however, that the Newman correspondent, though concealing his identity, doggedly persists in his cowardly attack, making it the main feature of his weekly news-budget and invites an explanation from me, I have decided to take it up under the following proposition, which I believe all honest men will agree is eminently fair to both sides. I agree to answer fully and fairly every allegation or insinuation that the Newman correspondent has made or will make in reference to my public record.

Provided he (the correspondent) comes from his ambush into the sunlight where men may see and know him, and in a signed letter to THE INDEPENDENT acknowledge authorship of the anonymous letters, and

Provided further that my replies as well as any counter-charges that I may feel warranted in making, be fully published, a reasonable space only being required.

If the above is accepted, there will be no advantage so far as personal identity is concerned and each can show the other in his true colors.

The public also, whose enlightenment seems to be the only excuse for the vagaries of the "scribe," will be in a position to judge and give credit or discredit where it properly belongs.

On the other hand, if the terms are rejected, I shall regard the whole subject as unworthy of my notice or attention, and shall leave the public to judge as to the moral and mental courage of the author, as well as to his sense of justice.

It will be readily seen that while he demands or invites public explanation, he also plays for the advantage of personal disuse that he might continue to thrust his lance into the backs of men who are unsuspecting.

This, however, is equally as consistent as his insinuations are sincere, his professions to the contrary notwithstanding.

Respectfully,  
M. D. RATCHFORD.

Massillon, July 5, 1900.

WE ARE FOR 16 TO 1.

## FIRM FOR 16 TO 1.

## Democratic Convention Took

## No Backward Step

## CONTENTS OF THE PLATFORM.

## Silver With the Chicago Platform Ratio Again Endorsed—Anti-Imperialism a Strong Feature of the Resolutions Adopted—Declaration Against Trusts.

KANSAS CITY, July 6.—The national Democratic convention adopted a platform containing the following:

We, the representatives of the Democratic party of the United States, assembled in national convention on the anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, do reaffirm our faith in that immortal proclamation of inalienable rights of man and our allegiance to the constitution framed in harmony therewith by the fathers of the republic. We hold with the United States supreme court that the Declaration of Independence is the spirit of our government, of which the constitution is the form and letter.

We declare again that all governments instituted among men derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, that any government not based upon the consent of the governed is a tyranny; and that to impose upon any people a government of force is to substitute the methods of imperialism for those of a republic. We hold that the constitution follows the flag and denounces the doctrine that an executive or congressional deriving its power from the people, or from the states, or from the people themselves, can lawfully interfere with the production of any articles of merchandise, and the whole constitutional power of congress over interstate commerce, the mails and all modes of interstate communication shall be exercised by the enactment of comprehensive laws upon the subject of trusts. Tariff laws should be amended by putting the products of trusts upon the free list, to prevent monopoly under the plea of protection.

The failure of the present Republican administration with an absolute control over all the branches of the national government, to enact any legislation designed to prevent or even curtail the absorbing power of trusts and illegal combinations, or to enforce the article trust laws already on the statute books, proves the insincerity of the high sounding phrases of the Republican platform.

Corporations should be protected in all their rights and their legitimate interests should be respected, but any attempt by corporations to interfere with the public affairs of the people, or to control the sovereignty which creates them, should be forbidden under such penalties as will make such attempts impossible.

We condemn the Dingley tariff law as a trust-breaking measure skilfully devised to give the few favors which they desire and to place upon the many burdens which they should not bear.

We take up an enlargement of the scope of the interstate commerce law as will enable the commission to protect individuals and communities from discriminations and the penalty from unjust and unfair transportation rates.

We reaffirm and endorse the principles of the nation. They create a platform, adopted at Cincinnati, to reiterate the demand of that platform for an American financial system, made by the American people for themselves, which shall restore and maintain a bimetallic price level and as part of such system the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal rate of 16 to 1 without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation.

We demand the currency bill, enacted at the last session of congress, as a step forward in the Republican policy which aims to discredit the sovereign right of the national government to issue its own money, whether coin or paper, and to bestow upon national banks the power to issue and control the volume of paper money for their own benefit. A permanent national bank monopoly, secured by government bonds, must have a permanent debt to rest upon, and if the bank monopoly is to increase with population and business, the debt must also increase. The Republican currency scheme is, therefore, a scheme for fostering upon the taxpayers a perpetual and growing debt for the benefit of the banks. We are opposed to this private corporation paper currency as money but without legal tender qualities, and demand the retirement of the national bank notes as fast as this government's paper or silver certificates can be substituted for them.

We favor an amendment to the Federal constitution providing for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people, and we favor direct legislation wherever practicable.

We are opposed to government by injunction. We denounce the black list and favor arbitration as a means of settling disputes between corporations and their employees.

In the interest of American labor and the uplifting of the workingman as the cornerstone of the prosperity of our country, we recommend that congress create a department of labor, in charge of a secretary, with a seat in the cabinet, believing that the elevation of the American laborer will bring with it increased production and increased prosperity to our country at home and to our commerce abroad.

We are proud of the courage and fidelity of the American soldiers and sailors in all our wars. We favor liberal pensions to them and their dependents, and we reiterate the position taken in the Chicago platform of 1896, that the fact of enlistment and service shall be conclusive evidence against disease and disability before enlistment.

We favor the immediate construction, ownership and control of the Nicaragua canal by the United States, and we denounce the insincerity of the plank in the Republican platform for an Isthmian canal in face of the failure of the Republican majority to pass the bill pending in congress.

We condemn the Hay-Pauncefote treaty as a surrender of American rights and interests, not to be tolerated by the American people.

We denounce the failure of the Republican party to carry out its pledge to grant statehood to the territories of Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma, and we promise the people of those territories immediate statehood and home rule during their condition as territories, and we favor home rule and a territorial form of government for Alaska and Porto Rico.

We favor the continuance and strict enforcement of the Chinese exclusion law, and its application to the same classes of all Asiatic nations.

Jefferson said: "Peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations; entangling alliances with none."

We approve this wholesome doctrine and earnestly protest against the Republican departure which has involved us in so-called politics, including the diplomacy of Europe and the intrigue and land-grabbing in Asia, and we especially condemn the ill-concealed Republican alliance with England, which must mean discrimination against other friendly nations and which has already stifled the nation's voice while liberty is being strangled in Africa.

Believing in the principles of self-government and rejecting as did our forefathers, the claim of monarchy we view with indignation the purpose of England to overwhelm with force the South African republics. Speaking as we do for the entire American nation except its Republican officeholders and for all free men everywhere, we extend our sympathies to the heroic burghers in their unequal struggle to maintain their liberty and independence.

We denounce the lavish appropriations of recent Republican congresses which have kept taxes high and which threaten the perpetuation of the oppressive war levies. We oppose the accumulation of a surplus to be squandered in such bare-faced frauds upon the taxpayers as the shipping subsidy bill, under the false pretense of prospering American ship-building, would put unemployed millions into the pockets of favorite contributors to the Republican campaign fund. We favor the reduction and speedy repeal of the war taxes and a return to the time-honored Democratic policy of strict economy in governmental expenditures.

Believing that our most cherished institutions are in great peril, that the very existence of our constitutional republic is at stake and the decision now to be reached will determine whether our children are to enjoy those blessed privileges of free government which have made the United States great, prosperous and happy, we earnestly ask for the foregoing declaration of principles, the hearty support of the liberty-loving American people, regardless of previous party affiliations.

Private monopolies are indefensible and intolerable. They destroy competition, control the price of all material, and

the finished product, thus robbing both producer and consumer. They lessen the employment of labor and arbitrarily fix the hours and conditions thereof, and deprive individual energy and small capital of their opportunity to develop.

They are the most efficient means yet devised for appropriating the fruits of industry to the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and unless their insatiate

## STEVENSON WON.

Nominated as Running Mate for Bryan.

## DAVID B. HILL DECLINED.

New Yorkers Tried to Stampede the Convention.

## HE SOUGHT THE MOVEMENT.

Went to the Platform and Urged Delegates Not to Nominate Him—Croker, Van Wyck and Others Tried to Persuade Him to Take It and Grady Placed Him in Nomination—Most of the State Delegations Placed Stevenson in Nomination, While Others Named Towne and Some Hill—When the Voting Showed That Stevenson Was the Nominee, Other States Hustled to Get Into Line for Him.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 7.—The Democratic national ticket was completed by the nomination of Adlai E. Stevenson for vice president. The nomination was made on the first ballot, state after state joining in the wild scramble to record their support of the winning candidate. It was not accompanied by any such frantic demonstration of approval as had marked the proceedings at previous stages, although the result followed a spirited and at times highly dramatic contest between the advocates of Stevenson, Towne, Hill and the lesser candidates. The distinct triumph of the day in the way of a popular ovation was that accorded to Senator Hill and its spontaneity and enthusiasm was one of the most notable features of the convention has produced. It was accompanied too by a remarkable scene when Hill earnestly protested to his friends against being placed in nomination, and then, finding his protest in vain, when he strode to the platform, and in tones which left no doubt of their sincerity, earnestly besought the convention not to make him the nominee. About 10:15 Chairman Richardson advanced to the front of the platform, a great bouquet of sweet peas in his hand, and with a sweep of the sleeve cut off the strains of the band and called the convention to order for the third day's work. But it was some minutes before there was sufficient quiet for the opening invocation, and then the great audience arose while Rev. Rabbi Mayer, of Kansas City, delivered a prayer.

Immediately following the prayer the call of states began for the purpose of making nominations for the vice presidency. Great confusion prevailed and very few of the delegates were aware of what was going on until Alabama and Arkansas had been passed and California was called. Then the doughty face of Senator White emerged from the Californians, and in stentorian tones, he demanded to know what was going on and that the aisle be cleared of the disorderly intruders. When the chairman responded that California was being called for nominations, Senator White announced that California yielded to Arkansas.

"And Arkansas yields to Illinois, to place in nomination Adlai Stevenson, of Illinois," shouted Jeff Davis, the Democratic candidate for governor of Arkansas, standing on a chair and receiving a cheer for his mention of Stevenson. Now all business was suspended as the confusion had become so overpowering that the call of the secretaries was inaudible above the roar. The police and sergeants-at-arms struggled vainly to dispossess the mob which was now well nigh in control of the floor. Men fought to retain their places, and there were many exciting encounters, which at times threatened to participate a fight under the eyes of the multitude. It took 15 minutes to restore some semblance of order, and then the spokesman for Illinois, Representative James Williams presented the name of Stevenson.

Governor Stone advocated Stevenson's nomination. Nebraska named no one, and Newlands, of Nevada, seconded Towne's nomination.

New Hampshire was for Stevenson, and New Jersey was for Hill. Delaware, to whom New York, yielded, was for Hill. North Dakota, from the floor, seconded the nomination of Hill.

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Ohio put in nomination A. W. Patrick, of the Buckeye state. His name was presented by M. A. Daugherty, who was one of the few speakers whose seconding speech could be heard at any distance from the platform.

Utah and Vermont were for Stevenson. Washington yielded back to Idaho the time it had received from it, and Chairman Read, of the Idaho delegation, seconded the nomination of Lewis.

J. W. St. Clair, of West Virginia, spoke for Stevenson.

G. C. Cooper, of Wisconsin, spoke for Towne.

Wyoming, from the floor, seconded Stevenson.

Mayor Rose, of Milwaukee, sprang upon his seat and announced that despite the address of Mr. Cooper, Wisconsin would cast its vote for Stevenson.

John H. Wise, of Hawaii, from the floor seconded the nomination of Hill.

J. Hamilton Lewis, of Washington, whose name had already been presented, was recognized by chairman and withdrew.

Voting later commenced.

The announcement of Alabama that it had 19 votes for Hill was received with a roar of applause.

"Four for Hill from Florida" called forth an other yell of applause.

"Illinois," shouted the clerk, and back came the cry, "48 for Stevenson," and then the Stevenson enthusiasm was unbuttoned in good earnest, and it rose higher still when Iowa and Kansas cast their fall votes for him. Louisian was the next to go for Hill, her delegation giving him the entire vote of 16. Michigan which had all along strongly approved of Towne, gave him but five votes, the remainder going to Stevenson. The shout from Missouri, "One for Hogg, of Texas," called forth loud laughter and applause. New Jersey's 20 votes for Hill called forth another ripple of cheers, and then came "New York." The reply, "New York casts her entire 72 votes for the Hon. D. B. Hill," increased the ripple to a wave of applause.

Pennsylvania's 64 votes for Stevenson, caused the adherents of the Illinois man to shout until the rafters rang. The Hill people cheered wildly when Tennessee went solidly for the New York man and the Stevenson people answered their cheer when Texas came to their man. Tennessee was up soon as the vote from Hawaii had been announced and declared that it changed its vote to Stevenson. The convention recognized the significance of the action and cheer after cheer went up. Stevenson was nominated now without question and all over the hall chairmen of delegations were

fairly shook with the noise, when the galleries became infected with enthusiasm.

Governor Hill, meantime, had worked his way through the surging multitude to the platform. As he ascended it his hands were eagerly grasped and he was escorted to the seat of the permanent chairman. He asked Mr. Grady to yield to him that he might make a statement, but Grady declined.

Judge Van Wyck, of the New York delegation, hurried to Governor Hill and began an earnest conversation with him, urging him not to decline the nomination, which evidently seemed to be within his grasp. Hill only shook his head.

It was a pretty, even a dramatic side play. All the convention was pulsating with enthusiasm and cheers.

When, finally, Mr. Grady was permitted to proceed, he said that Governor Hill might decline, but decline or not, he shouted, New York's united and solid 72 votes will be cast in the end for David B. Hill.

While Senator Hill, on the platform, waited for quiet and for Senator Grady to finish his speech, he kept repeating:

"I will not take it." To Senator Grady he said:

"This is absolutely unfair. You should not do it."

Judge Van Wyck kept urging him to accept and not make a declination. His face was like marble, his hand trembled and he writhed the perspiration from his brow. While Grady was speaking Hill asked to see Senator Jones and when the chairman of the national committee came the ex-senator said to him: "Jones, stop this thing. It is not wise. It should not be forced upon me. Help me stop it."

Chairman Jones said: "I will help you. Go on and decline and I'll help you out. I'll see the delegation leaders. You are right. Go on and make your speech."

Then Senator Hill advanced to the platform He stood with head bowed a few minutes, expressive of gratitude for the cheers that rolled in heavy volume toward him from every part of the hall, and when finally there was a chance of his voice being heard, he spoke.

He was frequently interrupted by protests as he insisted that he could not accept.

From New York came cries of "yes, you can."

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He left the platform cheered to the echo and surrounded by his friends who pressed forward to grasp his hand.

When Georgia was called Mr. Hutchinson, of that state, who spoke briefly and clearly, delivered a short speech in seconding the nomination of Stevenson from Illinois.

James Kennedy seconded Stevenson's nomination for Connecticut. He had previously yielded to Illinois, and received a like favor.

I Idaho yielded to Washington, and James Hamilton Lewis was nominated by W. H. Dunphy.

Indiana gave way to Virginia, and Congressman William A. Jones, of the latter state, seconded the nomination of Stevenson.

Louisiana came out for Hill.

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Mayor Rose,

**LOCAL HAPPENINGS.**

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Miss Emma Kratsch is visiting in Youngstown.

John Dwyer and Edwin Mausz have gone to Detroit to spend a week.

W. D. Benedict is in Mt. Clemens, Mich., where he is taking medical treatment.

Milt Garver, of Navarre, and party of friends, arrived at Glasgow, Scotland, last Tuesday.

Twelve teachers from the Cleveland public schools are spending their vacations at a farm house near Wilmot.

Farmers in the vicinity of Creston have ninety acres planted in onions and one hundred and twenty acres in celery.

Prof. and Mrs. A. B. Bender will leave on Monday for a trip down the Ohio river and through Virginia. They will be gone a week.

Michael Neininger, sr., and Michael Neininger, jr., who have been in Europe for the past several weeks, arrived home Friday afternoon.

J. S. Hollinger, of Canal Fulton, has accepted a position as assistant in C. A. Rudy's South Erie street undertaking and picture framing establishment.

The June rainfall was 2.87 inches. That of the same month last year was 2.58 inches. The figures were taken from the record of the Massillon Water Supply Company.

A cave-in at the Robertsville tunnel on the Cleveland division of the W. & L. E. Thursday afternoon delayed trains greatly, five or six hours' work being required to clear the track.

Mrs. E. L. Arnold arrived home from San Juan, Puerto Rico, last Thursday, on a visit to her mother, Mrs. Dr. S. O'Donnell, on East avenue, who is in somewhat impaired health.—New Philadelphia Advocate.

Alex. Griffith, for several years past employed as a bartender by E. L. Royer, has accepted a similar position at Coshocton, and he will leave for that place on Sunday. He will be succeeded by Howard Hagan.

A large number of poles for the Farmers Telephone Company have arrived during the past few days, and C. F. Morse, superintendent of construction, says that the work of setting them will shortly be commenced.

Mr. and Mr. James H. McMurry and Miss Bessie Claire, of Huntington, Ind., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Becker at their residence in Charles street. Mr. McMurry is professor of natural sciences at Central college, Huntington.

The Pahlau's on Wednesday morning defeated the Crystal Spring team by the score of 20 to 12. Kandel, Snyder, A. Hose and Weaver were in the points for the Pahlau's, and Sharp, Post and Meissner for the Crystal Spring team.

Rev. J. C. Roberts, financial agent of the Lakeside association, has officially announced that the last dollar of the \$55,000 debt on that popular religious resort has been raised, and Lakeside is certainly saved to the Methodists.

The marriage of Charles H. Garrigues, of this city, to Mrs. Frances R. Lewis, of Burbank, Wayne county, took place in the home of the bride on Wednesday, July 4. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. H. Barron, of Lodi.

In the competitive drill at East Liverpool on the Fourth, Yellow Cross Division, U. R. K. of P., of Alliance, took first prize, two hundred dollars. Seven companies competed for the prizes, the Homestead (Pa.) division taking second.

A mare and a colt belonging to G. W. Meyers, escaped from a field just above Sippo on Thursday evening, and were run down by a coal train on the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad. The mare was killed outright and the colt badly injured.

Albert M. Wetter left Thursday for New York, from which city he will sail next Saturday for Southampton, England. After seeing all that is worth seeing on the British Isles, he will go to France, thence to Switzerland and other countries.

The Welsh Union church at Justus will hold a festival on Saturday, July 14, at Evans's grove, to which everybody is cordially invited. The Wilmot band will furnish music for the occasion, and all the delicacies of the season will be served.

Gideon Carr, convicted of murder in the second degree, at Akron, was sentenced on Thursday to imprisonment for life. His son, Edwin Carr, charged with complicity in the murder of Sylvester Hall, has been released on bail, and it is doubtful if his case will ever come to trial.

Massillon relatives have received a dispatch announcing the safe arrival of Mr. and Mrs. A. Clauss, of this city, in New York, on Saturday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Clauss, it will be remembered, were rumored to be on the ill-fated German Lloyd steamer which was burned at Hoboken.

A good sized audience enjoyed the free piano recital given by Miss Katherine Lehman, formerly of Lima college, assisted by Miss Eva Lehman, of Canton, on Tuesday evening at St. Paul's church. The programme as appeared in THE INDEPENDENT was carried out. There was much well deserved applause.

The Massillon Bottle and Glass Company's kilns have all been completed, and work on the other structures is being pushed as rapidly as possible. The usual repairs are now in progress at Reed & Company's glass works, and operations will be commenced at the latter place on September 4.

Though there were thermometers which registered from 98 to 102 at the different times Wednesday, probably 95 in the shade, at noon, was the nearest to a correct estimate of the state of the temperature. At 1 o'clock Thursday,

the thermometer at Rider & Snyder's store showed 90; Z. T. Baltzly's, 98; E. S. Craig's, 93.

The excursion to Wheeling, arranged under the auspices of Russell & Co.'s Employees' Mutual Benefit Association, for July 15, will be the first excursion special out of this city over the W. & L. E. this season, and Traveling Passenger Agent Sherman, of the railway company, is working hard to make the start a creditable one, and to provide ample accommodation for all who go. The tickets will arrive in Massillon within the next few days, and can be procured from W. P. Fox. The time of the departure of trains will be announced later.

**RICE PARDONED.**

**After Eighteen Years, a Stark County Prisoner is Free.**

Thomas J. Rice, received at the penitentiary March 14, 1882, from Stark county, was pardoned on the Fourth by Governor Nash, the following note accompanying the pardon: "Exercising the prerogative vested in me by the constitution, I hereby pardon Thomas J. Rice, without application thereto, and without any notice having been given thereof, and without the case having been passed upon by the board of pardons. Rice has been an inmate of the Ohio penitentiary for a period of more than eighteen years. During all that period there has been but one infraction of the rules upon his part, and that was excusable. He has been faithful and loyal to the officers of the prison, and during the last few years has in fact performed the duties of a guard. On account of his good conduct as a prisoner, and because I believe he has been sufficiently punished, I pardon him." Rice was convicted of the murder of a fellow tramp, near Canton, in a quarrel. His mother resides at Zanesville, and he intends to make that city his home.

**ACCOUNTS WILL BE PAID.**

**But Picnicker Van Horn Says He Must Not be Interfered With.**

W. S. Van Horn, who engineered the recent picnic of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen at Meyer's lake, is keeping close to his Ruth street residence. He says the doctor has pronounced his trouble indigestion. The picnic was not a great financial success, and now there is some misunderstanding between Mr. Van Horn and the organization under whose auspices the affair was given. "If things are left in my hands," Mr. Van Horn said today, "everything will come out all right. Every account shall be settled, and there will be no trouble. I shall fight for my rights at all events. I have engaged Attorney J. A. Rice, of Canton, and am in daily communication with him. He will see that I get none the worst of this matter."

**NO FRIEND OF THE BOXERS.**

**Jan Kee Says All Pekin People Are Very Bad.**

The local Chinese population obtain their information as to what is going on in China from letters written by relatives in their native land. Jan Kee, the Tremont street laundryman, did not hear of the tragic end of the Emperor until he saw an INDEPENDENT reporter Saturday morning. He did not express deep grief. Jan Kee says his sympathies are not with the Boxers. Mr. Jan declares that Pekin always was a bad town. He never liked the place, and the wonder to him is that any decent person would care to live in it. Mr. Jan's predecessor is now in Canton. He recently sent Mr. Jan a big lot of war talk.

**AN ENORMOUS OUTPUT.**

**Reed & Co.'s Plant Turned Out 15,840,000 Bottles.**

The output of Reed & Co.'s glass works during the season just closed was 110,000 gross, or 15,840,000 bottles, the largest in the history of the concern. The ware has all been removed from the ovens, and every day sees large quantities of it shipped from the works. Men are now at work quarrying out the hardened glass left in the tanks. Being cold, this glass is much harder and more solid than either stone or coal.

**ELEVEN GOT THEIR MONEY.**

**Result of Attachment Suits Against a Navarre Concern.**

NAVARRE, July 6.—Eleven of the employees of the Porcelain Faced Brick Company began suit in Squire-Goshorn's court to recover their wages, and all were successful. A number did not go to law, and it is said, their money is still owing. The largest amount paid any one person was \$100, though it is understood that some of those who did not begin proceedings have considerably more than that amount due them.

**Welcome the Pastor.**

The West Tremont street home of Mr. and Mrs. John Ritter was the scene of a very pleasant social gathering last evening. About forty members and friends of the West Side M. E. church, having assembled, (through Mr. and Mrs. Ritter's hospitality) to meet and extend a cordial welcome to their new pastor, the Rev. S. K. Mahon. Mr. Mahon, who is a graduate of Delaware University, comes highly recommended and enters his new field of labor with the well wishes of all who are interested in the West Side M. E. church. The Rev. N. E. Moffit, with well chosen and appropriate remarks, delivered the address of welcome. Ice cream and cake were served. The evening so profitably and pleasantly spent passed all too quickly, and wishing the new pastor God speed in his new undertaking, all departed, with one accord saying it was an evening well spent.

**ONE WHO WAS THERE.**

There are no better pills made than DeWitt's Little Early Risers. Always prompt and certain. Rider & Snyder and C. W. Cupples, 189 W. Tremont St.

**GOV. ROOSEVELT**

**Callson President McKinley on Friday.**

**THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.**

**Members of the Eighth Ohio Act as Escort, and the Distinguished Gentleman is Warmly Welcomed—The President's Shortest Speech—News of Canton.**

CANTON, July 7.—Governor Roosevelt reached Canton a few minutes after 5 o'clock Friday evening, and his appearance on the rear platform of the special car attached to the regular Valley train was greeted by prolonged cheers from the crowd that had assembled in West Tuscarawas street to welcome him.

President McKinley was the first to grasp his hand when he alighted from the train and escorted him to the carriage in waiting.

The mounted escort, with Captain Harry Frease in command, headed the procession. The Grand Army band, of which more favorable criticism has been written than any other musical organization that has ever attended a national convention, followed, and officers and men of the famous Eighth regiment were next in line. The President's carriage was followed by members of the citizens' reception committee.

Along the line of march a continued ovation greeted the candidate for Vice President, who, with his Rough Rider hat in hand, and a smile that is particularly his own, acknowledged the plaudits of the crowds that thronged the sidewalks. The reviewing stand that did service on Independence day was filled with enthusiastic sightseers.

There was an old-time raid on the McKinley lawn when the party reached the President's house, and from the thousands of people packed in the yard and streets came calls for a speech from Roosevelt. The President introduced the Governor in these words: "My fellow citizens: I cannot forbear to express the pleasure it has given me that my neighbors and fellow citizens have accorded such warm and generous welcome to Governor Roosevelt, whom I now have the pleasure of introducing to you."

After the cheering had subsided, Governor Roosevelt spoke as follows, being frequently interrupted by the enthusiastic cheers of his auditors.

"My fellow citizens: I thank you most cordially for the way you have come forward to greet me. I know that none of you—least of all my own comrades here—will grudge my saying that I thank particularly those who wear the button that shows they fought in the great war. We hear that the war in which those young men served was not a great war; it was not necessary. I cannot tell how particularly I appreciate this, coming as it does from the townsmen of the President, who is now in a peculiar sense my leader, and whom I shall follow and support with every ounce of strength that is in me. And there is this to be said, at least for our side—we know what we believe. In Kansas City they have had a little difficulty in finding out what it was. I see by the papers that they had some difficulty, extending finally to a vote of 27 to 25, in putting in free silver.

"Now we believe with all our faith in a dollar worth one hundred cents. And apparently they have 52 per cent. of faith in a forty-eight cent dollar. I do not intend to do more this afternoon than again to thank you most cordially, and to say that I appreciate what this greeting means, coming as it does from the home of the President. I shall try to show myself not wholly unworthy of the way in which you have met me this afternoon."

At the conclusion of Governor Roosevelt's speech, President McKinley, in answer to repeated calls, again appeared and made the shortest address yet credited to him, saying: "I only appear that I may say to you that I am going to be with you most of the summer."

The statistical report of the criminal business of the Stark county probate court for the past year has been completed by Judge Angst, and is ready for submission to the secretary of state. It shows that nine-leys were sent to the Lancaster reform school, and four girls to the Delaware industrial school. The other crimes as shown by the report are as follows: Assault and battery, 9; libel, 2; petit larceny, 12; adultery, 8; gambling, 2; using obscene language, 1; removing chattel mortgaged property, 3; false pretenses, 1; disturbing the peace, 1; crimes against the person, 1; trespassing, 1; vagrancy, 2; truancy, 5. The total amount of costs taxed, \$1,160.71. Amount of costs collected from defendants, \$98.25. Fines collected, \$23.

Prosecuting Attorney Day and Probate Judge Angst have decided that no probate criminal court will be held until September. The September term of common pleas commences on Monday, the 17th, and to avoid a conflict with this term the probate criminal court will be held the week of September 10. Judge Angst says but three or four days will be required to dispose of the cases connected with his court.

The Republican delegates elected for the judicial convention of the fifth judicial district met in the Republican headquarters, in the Cassilly block today, and nominated Ralph S. Ambler for common pleas judge, to succeed Judge I. H. Taylor. W. B. Crawford, of Carrollton, will doubtless be supported by the executive committee for appointment to the state board of equalization.

A meeting of members of the Stark county bar will be held in court room

No. 1 on Monday morning at 8:30 o'clock for the purpose of making arrangements for the annual outing of the bar.

The committee, composed of a representative from every Masonic lodge in Stark county, will meet in the Canton Masonic temple at 10 o'clock Thursday morning, July 12, to prepare a programme and make all other arrangements for the picnic which will be held at Meyer's lake August 15. The committee's programme has already arranged for two games of ball between the Canton and Massillon teams.

Joseph Wackerly, one of Canton's best known citizens, died at his home in North McKinley avenue at 6 o'clock this morning, aged 39 years. He had been in ill health for the past three months, but on the Fourth was at his place of business in North Market street nearly all day, but in the evening sank into unconsciousness, from which he never rallied. He leaves a wife and four children.

William Einser has been appointed executor of the estate of Samuel Einser, of Lawrence township.

A marriage license has been granted to William Storr and Mamie Kittinger, of Sippo.

In the estate of John Boughman, of Sugarcreek township, application for appointment of administrator de bonis non has been continued.

**TROUBLE OVER A BRIDGE.**

**A Stone Structure to be Built at Canal Fulton.**

CANTON, July 5.—The Stark county commissioners on Tuesday awarded the contract for the erection of a three arch-stone bridge, each arch to be thirty-seven feet clear at the water's surface over the Tuscarawas river at Canal Fulton to T. H. Watson, of Carroll county. Mr. Watson's bid was \$5.81 per perch, the lowest submitted, the highest being considerably above \$15. The total cost of the bridge will amount to about \$8,500. The commissioners decided to build a stone bridge in preference to one of iron, feeling that the former would be more durable, and to the best interests of all concerned, besides being as cheap, if not cheaper than one of iron. Rumors in plenty are in circulation concerning the probable action of the American Bridge trust in the matter. The trust or one of its plants is said to have been deeply interested in the bridge in question, and have threatened the commissioners with injunction proceedings should the latter persist in their intention to have the bridge constructed of stone, and that since the decision of that body steps toward such an action has been taken. One prominent county official stated on Wednesday that in his opinion the bridge corporation did not object so much to losing the job in question as it did to having a practical illustration that a stone bridge could be built over a large stream just as cheaply as one of iron. At any rate, the agents of the trust who have been hanging about the commissioners' office ever since the matter was under advisement, have departed, and developments are awaited with curiosity. The commissioners cite the bridge over the Tuscarawas river, in West Main street, in Massillon, as a practical illustration of the stability of stone structures. In making their decisions they have been guided somewhat by the citizens of Canal Fulton. The present board of commissioners has built more stone and stone and brick arch bridges in the county than have ever before been erected since the latter's formation.

**CLEVELAND RACES.**

**All Arrangements Made for the Greatest Meeting Ever Held.**

The grand summer races of the Cleveland Driving Park Company commence Monday, July 23, and continue five days. The purses offered this year number twenty-six, of which \$2,500 each, closed April 2, with a total of 112 horses entered—some of them among the fastest in the country. The programme is as follows:

MONDAY, JULY 23.

Classes. Heats. Purses.

2:11 Pace.....3 in 5.....\$1,500

2:08 Trot.....2 in 3.....1,500

2:16 Trot.....3 in 5.....2,500

2:27 Pace.....2 in 3.....1,200

TUESDAY, JULY 24.

2:14 Trot.....3 in 5.....1,500

2:06 Pace.....2 in 3.....1,500

2:18 Pace.....3 in 5.....2,500

2:25 Trot.....2 in 3.....1,200

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25.

2:23 Trot.....3 in 5.....2,500

2:21 Trot.....2 in 3.....1,200

2:09 Pace.....3 in 5.....2,500

2:17 Pace.....2 in 3.....1,